

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 9. Vol. V.]

LEXINGTON, K. ONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1814.

[Vol. 28.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
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SMITH AND BICKLEY.
PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.

CONDITIONS.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the expiration of the year, or Two Dollars at the time of subscribing. Persons at a distance directing the paper to be forwarded by mail, must accompany their order with two dollars cash, or a note for three dollars. The postage in every case must be paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted at 50 cents per square the first time, and 25 cents for each continuance.

THE PRINTING OFFICE is kept at the old place.

GEORGE GEIB'S

Music Store and Seminary,

Removed from next door to Postlethwait's, at the corner of Short-street and Poplar-Row.

WHERE he has for sale, at the Philadelphia prices, elegant and plain Patent PIANO FORTES, warranted equal in tone and workmanship to any imported from Europe, or manufactured in America.

BASSOONS, FLUTES,
VIOLINS, FLAGELETS, &c.

Piano Forte Music, composed by Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart, Pleyel, Cramer, Dussek, Steibelt, &c. consisting of Concertos, Sonatas, Airs with variations, Waltzes, Marches, Cotillions, the most fashionable Songs, easy Lessons and Instruction Books for all instruments of music.

Piano Forte Wire, Fiddle Strings, and every other article in the music line.

In addition to his former stock, he has just received a number of very superior Violins & Bows,

A GREAT BASS BAND DRUM,
TRIANGLES,

BUGLES,
TRUMPETS,
TAMBOURINES,
FLAGELETS,
STRINGS, &c. &c.

And all other kinds of military instruments. A very great assortment of Flutes, and the best Songs of Moore, Stevenson and other celebrated authors' compositions, Duets, Marches, Waltzes, &c. &c.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging.

Lexington, January 17, 1814. 3-3m.

FRESH GOODS.

THOSE who may please to call at the GRAIN & FLOUR STORE, Mulberry street, leading out to Paris, second door above the Jail, will find a well chosen and pretty general assortment of

ERCHANDIZE,

Suited to the present Season,

CONSISTING OF
Cloths Country Cott. Cloths
Cassimers, Coarse Muslins,
Coatings, Calicoes,
Flannels, Shirtings,
Blankets Dimities
Swansdown White and Colored
Toilets Cambrie Muslins
Manchester Cords Lenes &c.
Velvets Black Crapes
Marseilles Black and Plaid Silk
Bombazets White & Black Lace
Black & Grey Worst Ribbands
ed Hose Artificial Flowers
Black & white Silk do. Black, Cheec & Fan-
Cotton do. cy Silk Hkfs.
Buckskin and Beaver Maddrass do.
Gloves Check Cambric do.
Ladies' Long & Short Plain, white & fan-
dy do.
Ladies' Black and Chintz Shawls
White Silk do. Common Cotton do.
Silk Shawls Chocolate
Linen & Cott. Checks Loaf, Lump and Or-
&c. &c. leans' Sugars
Crockery Ware Pepper
Glass do. Alspice
Hard do. Ginger
Tin do. Cloves
Men's & Boys' Fur & Mace
Wool Hats Nutmegs
Women's, Men's and Raisins
Children's Moroc-
eo Shoes Powder
Men's coarse Shoes Shot
Fine do. Lead
Children's Coarse do Gun Flints
Port, Madeira and Shad
Sherry Wines, Mackrel
Brandy Utrring
Rum Salt
Peach Brandy Logwood
Gin Crowly Steel
Cherry Bounce Castings
Blackberry Cordial Rice
Cherry do. Ropes assorted
Anise do. Brushes
Mint do. Lamp Black in lb. p
Whiskey pers
Dider royal Tobacco
Vinegar School Books
Orleans' Molasses Writing Paper
Gunpowder & Young Sates &c. &c.
Hyspon Tacs SUPERFINE FLOUR by the barrel or small
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

Which will be sold at a very small advance
for cash, or that which will suit just as well, viz.: Wheat, old Corn, Oats, Flour, Cornmeal, Whiskey, Salt, Linsey, Linen, Flax, Feathers, Butter, Tallow, Hog's Fat, &c.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1813. 48

I WANT TO PURCHASE 200 CORDS OF SOUND WOOD.

DELIVERED in my brick yard next spring, summer and fall, for which the best price will be given.—Also, I will hire a few good work hands, for which good wages will be paid.

JOHN BOBB.

February 14, 1814. 7-5t

TAKEN UP by William Fiddler, living in Fayette county, one Dark Bay Filley, one year old—appraised before me this 15th day of Dec. 1813, to \$3.

SAMUEL BLAIR, Jr.

William Essex, jr. & Co.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED.

"The Barbarities of the Enemy, or Documents accompanying the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to enquire into the spirit and manner in which the war has been waged by the Enemy."

February 14th, 1814. 7tf

The Lower Ferry.

B. F. GORE respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the Lower Ferry below the mouth of Hickman, in Jessamine county, and is putting the road on the cliffs in complete state of repair; the boat is in complete order and attended by experienced and accommodating ferrymen; he is also putting the buildings in complete order for the reception of those that may please to call on him. He will endeavor to lay in a large stock of provender, and be ready at all times to accommodate the public.—The stone house shall be put in good order immediately for the reception of any article that may be sent for storage.

February 14, 1814. 7-3t

TAKEN UP by Rouling Chambers, Woodford county, on the Leestown Road, one Bay Horse, 5 years old, 4 feet 11 inches high, no brand—appraised to \$25 before me, on the 6th day of December, 1813.

THOMAS STEVENSON, Jr.

TAKEN UP by Anne Griffith, near Griffith's Meeting House, Scott county, a Sorrel Mare, six years old, a blaze and snip, three white feet, 14 hands high, no brands perceptible, had on a large bell, marked Stephen Lyon; appraised to \$20—She had with her a bay yearling filly, which died a few days after they were posted—before Samuel Finley, esq.

CARY L. CLARKE.

TAKEN UP by Anne Griffith, near Griffith's Meeting House, Scott county, a Sorrel Mare, six years old, a blaze and snip, three white feet, 14 hands high, no brands perceptible, had on a large bell, marked Stephen Lyon; appraised to \$20—She had with her a bay yearling filly, which died a few days after they were posted—before Samuel Finley, esq.

JOHN METCALF.

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JOHN METCALF.

Mechanics Wanted.

WE wish to employ to work in our Factory in Springfield, Ohio, a MANAGER in the Cotton Factory, in all its branches, of Carding, Roving and Spinning. Also we wish to employ a man to manage the Carding and Spinning of Wool—and we want a good BLACK-SMITH; one that has been accustomed to work on Machinery would be preferred. Also we wish to employ four or five LABOURING MEN—none need apply but men that can come well recommended as complete workmen, and of steady habits—men of the above description will meet with liberal encouragement by applying to John Fisher in Lexington.

MADDUX FISHER & Co.

February 10, 1814. 7tf

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN COOPER.

Apply to JOHN COLEMAN,

Lexington Brewery.

February 14, 1814. 7-3t

ALL persons having any demands against

the estate of George Anderson, merchant, late of Lexington, are requested to present them personally authenticated to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given by

RHODA ANDERSON, adm'r.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 21, 1814. 8-4t

THOSE indebted to William Bobb, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those who have demands against the same, are requested to come forward with their accounts, in order that they may be arranged according to the law directs.

JOHN BOBB,

D. BRADFORD, Executors.

Lexington, Feb. 21, 1814. 8-3t

Will be Sold,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, at the dwelling house of the late Price Curd, dec'd. on

Thursday, the 3d of March next, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, a number of HORSES, CATTLING, HOGS, & SHEEP, with a variety of other articles, among which are a CART & OXEN, a SET of SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS, &c. Also—will be hired for the remainder of the year, several NEGROES, of various descriptions. All persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the same, are requested to bring them forward for payment.

R HIGGINS, JOHN ALLEN, Adm'r.

Fayette, Feb. 19, 1814. 8-2t

TAKEN up by Colonel James M'Dowell 3 miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road, one SORREL HORSE, six years old, fourteen hands one inch high, blaze face, both hind feet white, switch tail: appraised to twenty dollars, before me this 8th day of Nov. 1814.

OLIVER KEEN, j. p.

8-3

Will be Sold,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, at the dwelling house of the late Price Curd, dec'd. on

Thursday, the 3d of March next, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, a number of HORSES, CATTLING, HOGS, & SHEEP, with a variety of other articles, among which are a CART & OXEN, a SET of SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS, &c. Also—will be hired for the remainder of the year, several NEGROES, of various descriptions. All persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having demands against the same, are requested to bring them forward for payment.

R HIGGINS, JOHN ALLEN, Adm'r.

Fayette, Feb. 19, 1814. 8-2t

TAKEN up by George Stone

REVIEW.

THE LAY OF THE SCOTTISH FIDDLER,

A TALE OF HAVRE-DE-GRACE.

This Poem is from the hand of a master, the no less celebrated author of *Salmagundi*, Knickerbocker, Brother Johnathan and John Bull—all popular works, and bears legitimate marks of its comic size. It is universally admired for pleasing versification—beautiful imagery—strength of character—and above all, for its high caustic humor. The uncommon eagerness with which all classes of the community read it where the scenes were acted, gives a certain preface of its favorable reception among the western people, who are so very solicitous about every thing which concerns the general weal. If the keen sense of ridicule be not entirely lost amidst the corruptions of nature, it will probably constitute more towards the defense of our defenceless maritime villages than the doughty arms of such men as inhabit the vicinity of Havre-de-Grace!

A general outline of the work, with a few appropriate quotations, cannot fail to please the general reader.

It is a canto poem after the affected manner of Walter Scott, esq. and has for its immediate object the ridicule of the "Buccaneer Cockburn," who eternized his infamy and tarnished the fame of "Britain's Trident" by sacking and burning the defenceless town of Havre-de-Grace.

The twelve first pages introduce a poor blind fiddler, weary and faint, begging refreshment at the close of a long day's journey, which is kindly granted by a fair hostess. The old man, warmed by her hospitality and good liquor, evinces his gratitude by singing the "Lay" for the amusement of herself and friends.

"When kindness had his wants supplied,
And the old man was satisfied
Began to rise the fiddler's pride.
The fiddle with his chin he press'd,
The fiddle press'd against his heart;
His fingers o'er the catgut stray'd,
His elbow woud'd and wond'ring his head.
And as he do'd the jingling rhyme,
With thund'ring rout his foot kept time;
They thought the d—l was in the man
Began."

The first canto ludicrously sings of three na-
val knights, who

"Watch'd ag'inst suthoron force and guile,
Lest Hull, or Decatur, or Jones's powers
Should threaten their lordly floating towers,
From New-York, or Boston, or Norfolk the
while."

Deeply revolving how best they
"Might chastise the sinful fry
Who darr'd his majesty defy."

The commander of the Poictiers is happily described :

"Sir Berresford, a sturdy limb,
To daring or fight, all one to him;
But when beneath his buckskin belt
He carried store of claret rare
Sooth then he'd fight as well as swear;
Far fam'd was he for noted feats,
"Mongst oyster boats and neutral fleets,
And never turn'd his back they say,
To any ship that ran away!"

The fell destroyer is thus portrayed :
"Sir Cockburn next, a border chieftain,
Descended from full many a thief,
And ere he 16 years had seen,
Five times in the stocks he'd been;
At length, to be more bravely free
To rob at large, he went to sea;
For he had heard the valiant feats
Of British tars and British fleets,
That bullies of the subject seas,
Not only rob their enemies,
But claim the right as Yankees know,
To plunder friend as well as foe."

It concludes with the third knight, admiral Mr J. B. Warren who, with a burst of indignation, opens canto 2d, in the council, against their want of success in glorious plunder over coasts, in despite of what the very honorable Josiah Quincy said

"In congress only 'other day:
That Britain's power was unconfin'd
As raging flood or freedom wind;
That in three months no Yankee sail
Would spread its bosom to the gale."

With what delight do we read this humorous blast against French influence :

"The recreant wight who dare to say
In the bright face of this good day,
That in this land French influence
Exists not—sure has lost his sense.

Behold, sir knights, a vile French place,
Called Havre with a d—d de Grace;
Another too, clept Frenchtown,
Which we, by Heavens, must tumble down."

Theirs enquires,

"Who will dare
The dangerous glory and repair,
To these vile towns and wrap in flames,
Their beings, nay their very names."

To whom the buccanier,

"Ere long will I gaze on the bright burning
blaze

Of this rascally town of the French,
And feast on the sights of the scampering
wight

And the terror of half naked wench.
For I love to hear the shrill cry of fear,
And the bright burning cottage to see!"

The council is broken up and the canto closed by sending them off drunk to bed.

The third canto sings the progress of the raiders up the Chesapeake to the Susquehanna, and prepares for the pillage and conflagration after a pleasant diversion of 3d canto. The last canto declares the conflagration; the base desertion of the militia except a single man, that of a hero from Emerald Isle—the portrait of O'Neil is highly finished, and will be read with singular delight—the patriot's bosom will be filled with holy fire at the receipt of the sons of oppression seeking liberty and protection where alone they are to be found.

The book concludes with a distressing enquiry from a wailing matron, where safety is to be found from the "World's Oppressors."

"Are these the gallant tars, so long
The butchers of their country's song;
These who stiched deeds of glory wrought
Where Blake, & Howe, & Duncan fought;
These who with Nelson, honor's son,
The victories so often won?

God help the while! if such they be
What glorious times we soon shall see.
Where shall the matron refuge seek,
The infant that can hardly speak?
Where the bed-maiden and the old,
Retire from reach of Briton bold?

Who comes in pious christian ire
To purify the earth by fire;

Who labors for the world's repose,
By heaping up a world of woes;

Who points our hopes to realms of bliss
By making us heart sick of this,

And thus, as farmer Caleb saith,
Acts as the BULL-WARK OF OUR FAITH."

Let us to quote the review of this masterpiece

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9.

THE LOAN FOR 1814.

On motion of Mr. *Ephes* of Va. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Virg. in the chair, on a bill to authorize a loan of dollars.

The bill having been read through—Mr. *Ephes* rose to move to fill the blank in the bill, and to state the reasons for its amount, and why the loan bill had been introduced at this stage of the session, before the appropriation bills were reported, and of course before it could be precisely ascertained what the amount of those appropriations would be. He then made the following statement of

Estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the first quarter of the year 1814.

Cash in the Treasury 1st January, 1814, including sum subject to previous appropriations, about	4,700,000
From customs and public lands	1,800,000
Internal revenue	700,000
Direct tax, amount payable by the States which have assumed about	1,150,000
Loan of seven and a half millions	3,650,000
Treasury notes	1,070,000
	8,379,000
	\$13,079,000

Estimated Expenditures.

Civil, Diplomatic,	
Miscellaneous	450,000
Military expenses	6,000,000
Naval do.	1,800,000
Public debt—	
Treasury notes	1,014,000
Dividend payable on the 1st of April, on the funded debt in addition to monies of sinking fund in hand about	1,000,000
	10,264,000

Would leave on the 1st of April \$2,815,000 From this statement of the receipts and expenditures of the first quarter of the year, it appears important that the loan should be put in operation, so as to insure from that source a sufficient sum in aid of the revenue, to meet the expenses of the next quarter.

The expenditures of the year 1814 are estimated as follows:

For the civil list including the principal and interest of the public debt	13,900,000
For the Military Establishment	24,550,000
For the Naval Establishment	6,900,000

Amounting altogether to 45,350,000

The funds to meet this expenditure are estimated as follows:

Revenue derived from customs and the sales of public lands	6,600,000
Internal revenue and direct taxes	3,500,000
Balance of the loan of 7,000,000	3,650,000
Balance of Treasury Notes	1,070,000
Cash in the Treasury on the 31st day of December, after deducting 3,500,000 dollars estimated as sufficient to satisfy appropriations made prior to that day, and leaving applicable to the service of the year 1814	1,180,000
	16,000,000

So that there remains to be provided for by loans

To meet this deficiency it is proposed to authorize a loan for

Treasury notes for

Making altogether the sum of 30,000,000

The income arising on this capital may be estimated as follows:

Profit on improved land, two per cent, on 982,480,000	19,649,600
On personal property including dwelling houses, 580,000,000 at 4 per cent.	23,200,000
15 per cent on the capital employed in commerce	15,000,000
8 per cent on 75,000,000—the amount of bank capital	6,000,000
Turnpike, canal, insurance and other stock, six per cent, on 30,000,000	1,800,000
Product of all other occupations including manufactures as stated in the last census	172,000,000
	Total 235,849,600

Total 235,849,600

In the year 1798, the whole value of the annual produce of the industry of the United States was estimated, by an able and intelligent writer, on a population of 4,12 millions, at 37,12 millions sterling, or 168,000,000 of dollars—vide Cooper's Political Arithmetic, 47. According to the same estimate for our present population it would be 300 millions. This estimate would be 62,000,000 above what I have rated it at, and induces me to repose some confidence in the estimate I have made.

The writers on political economy differ as to the proportion between the amount of the circulating medium and the productive industry. Their calculations vary from 1-5 to 1-30—one 30th, the maximum of Smith, on 237,845,600 would give something more than 7,000,000 of dollars for the necessary circulation of the United States—his maximum, one fifth, would give something more than 47,000,000 dollars. If then 47,569,120 dollars is sufficient for the actual circulation above that sum might be locked up or drawn from the circulation without producing inconvenience or pressure. But money borrowed by the government is not drawn from circulation, but is instantly thrown back on the community, and becomes a part of the general circulation.

The question then is, what is the amount of circulating medium? The bank capital has been stated at 75,000,000—on this capital we may calculate with safety on a circulation in notes and discount of 100,000,000. From this sum deduct 47,569,120 dollars, the maximum of what is deemed necessary for circulation, and the sum remaining, viz: 52,430,880, constitutes the ability of the monied capitalists to loan—of this sum we propose to borrow 30,000,000. Having shewn the ability to lend, the only question remaining is, will it be the interest of those who hold the monied capital to advance it to the government? A monied capitalist will always pursue his interest. In deciding this question, the calculation will be made on peace or war. No prudent man will loan his money without taking into view both these events. In the event of peace an immediate rise in the price of stock affords a certain prospect of profit. As an ex-

Principal received from loans during the same period.

1809	0,000,000
1810	12,750,000
1811	0,000,000
1812, 11 million loan included)	10,184,700
1813, 7 ½ 3,850,000 do.	18,109,377
Treasury Note 1812	4,362,600
Treasury Note 1813	5,000,000
	3,950,000

The principal borrowed 44,536,677 51

The principal paid 23,554,785 08

Leaves 20,781,881 43

For the actual increase of the debt from the commencement of Mr. Madison's administration to the end of the year 1813. This estimate includes the premium paid by way of anuity or discount, and the addition which has been stated is of a debt bearing 6 per cent in interest.

It may perhaps on the present occasion be expected that something should be said as to the prospect of obtaining a loan. In proportion as you increase the sum to be borrowed you will always increase the difficulty of obtaining money.

The quantum in market whether specie or stock, will always have an important bearing on the value of the article. The ability of a community to lend must depend on its income or on the value of its productive industry and its circulating medium.

What is that amount in the United States?

It is with some degree of confidence I attempt such an estimate.

If, however, in making this attempt I shall succeed in calling to this subject the attention of others better qualified to develop the resources of the nation, I shall rest satisfied.

The improved land on which the direct tax under the act of 1798 was collected was 163,476,686 acres and valued at that time at \$479,293,253, rather more than three dollars per acre. It is presumed the same land may now be averaged at six dollars per acre, which will give

For the valuation of improved land

to Belli, with intelligence that a great battle had been recently fought, in the neighbourhood of Cerracca, between the Royalists and the Patriots, in which the latter were totally defeated.

The 21 Lieutenant of the United States' private vessel died lately at Kingston, (Jan.) and was interred with the honors of war.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 14.

A letter from a gentleman at Detroit, to his friend in this place, dated 5th Feb 1814, says, "A scouting party of our men have just returned from the river Thames, and have brought 8 prisoners, among them is the famous Francis Bauby. I understand he has this day been examined by the commanding officer, and the excuse he makes is, that he was on his way to see his family, but it is very well known that he was at the burning of Buffalo, as Mr. McComb who is here now saw him there, and it is also well known, that he has been acting deputy quarter master general to the British troops; this is a clear proof to me that he is in advance of the army to procure the necessary provisions—we expect an attack, but are prepared to meet."—*Gazette*.

DEFENCE OF ERIE.

The governor of this state has received a letter from the secretary of war, requiring a detachment of 1000 militia to march for the defence of Erie.

The governor has ordered a draft from the counties of Cumberland, York, Adams and Franklin.—*ib.*

BUFFALO, February 8.

The British have removed the pickets of fort George and are strengthening fort Niagara—all their wood they obtain from the Canada side, since Gen. John Swift captured their Choppers.

Maj. Gen. Risall commands on the Niagara frontier; has his head-quarters on Queenstown mountain. The 100th regiment are stationed at present from Chippeway to fort Erie. Lieut gen. Drummond has gone to Kingston, and is understood to be preparing a force to go against Sackett's Harbor; he only waits the arrival of two regiments of Highland Scots, which were on their march from Quebec, a fortnight since.

A great effort will unquestionably be made to destroy our shipping at that place.

It is said that Gens. Proctor, De Rottenburgh and Vincent, are ordered home to England.

It is rumoured that the 10th regt. with all the British Indians are to be sent against Malton.

ALBANY, January 27.

GENERAL HULL'S TRIAL.

The court martial has been occupied in examining General Cass to-day. I am told that his testimony is not as strong against general Hull, as his former letters. He states the main facts with a considerable degree of qualification.—*Columbian*.

Norfolk, Feb. 1.

THE ADAMS AT SEA!

Arrived yesterday, pilot boat schr. B. Underwood, left Baltimore on Tuesday last, and put into St. Mary's river the next day; learnt that the United States corvette *Adams*, and the private armed schr. *Chasseur* left the Potomac three days before, and stood down the bay, since when nothing has been heard of them; and it was the general belief they had succeeded in getting out to sea.

Herald.

BOSTON, FEB. 3.

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Court of Inquiry has been called to investigate the cause of the surrender or loss of the late U. S. frigate Chesapeake, Captain Lawrence, commander; whereof Commodore Bainbridge is President, Capt. Isaac Hull and John Smith, Members, and George Sullivan, esq. appointed by Com Bainbridge, Judge Advocate.

This court commenced its session at the Navy-Yard, in Charlestown, on Wednesday last, and is still in session.

Foreign Intelligence.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.

FROM ENGLAND

Preliminaries for a General Peace in Europe.

On Sunday evening last, arrived in Nantucket Roads, (Boston harbor) ship Ann Alexander, capt. Kempton, in 41 days from Liverpool. We have been favored with London papers to the 25th Dec. and Liverpool to the 27th, a month later than previous advices. The most prominent and important article of news, is the OFFER OF PRELIMINARIES FOR A GENERAL PEACE, BY THE ALLIED POWERS, AND ITS ACCEPTANCE BY BONA-PARTE.

From the complexion of the English papers, it appears that this offer was made and accepted without the intervention or knowledge of Britain; and it is doubtless the cause of the sudden departure of Lord Castlereagh for the continent.

The Prince of Orange and his son, had arrived in Holland, and were cordially received by the inhabitants.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Letters from St. Petersburg, dated 2d Nov. were received yesterday, stating that the second attempt of mediation having failed of its purpose, Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were preparing to take their departure, and were to return by Berlin and Copenhagen. The vessel which had been provided with a cartel for their accommodation, having been lost on the voyage from the Gulf of Finland to Gotternburg, another ship was preparing for their reception.

DECEMBER 25.

Lord Castlereagh set out for the continent on Monday, accompanied by the honorable Mr. Robinson. As yet little has transpired relative to the causes that induced one of the members of the cabinet to undertake such a mission.

PARIS, Dec. 19.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

To day, Sunday, Dec. 19, his Majesty the Emperor and King set off at one o'clock from the palace of the Tuilleries, to repair in state to the Legislative body, where, having been received with the usual ceremonies, his Majesty, after taking his seat, made the following speech:—

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments to the Legislative Body:

Splendid victories have raised the glory of the French arms during this campaign; defections without parallel have rendered those victories useless—all has turned against us. France itself would be in danger, but for the union and energy of the French."

"In these weighty circumstances, it was my first thought to call you around me. My heart has noised for the presence and of the affection of my subjects."

"I have never been seduced by prosperity.—

Adversity will always find me superior to its attacks.

"I have several times given peace to nations when they had lost every thing. From a part of my conquests, I have raised thrones for kings who have forsaken me."

"I had conceived and executed great designs for the prosperity and happiness of the world. A monarch and a father, I feel that peace to the security of thrones, and to that of families. Negotiations have been entered into with the Allied Powers."

"I have accepted the Preliminary Conditions of the Allies for the sake of the families of the French nation."

"I had then the hope, that before the opening of this session, the Congress of Mainz would be assembled; but new delays, which are not to be ascribed to France, have deferred this moment, which the wishes of the world eagerly call for."

"I have ordered to be laid before you all the original documents which are in my port feuille of my department of foreign affairs—You will make yourselves acquainted with them by means of a committee. The speakers of my council will acquaint you with my will on this subject."

"On my side, there is no obstacle to the re-establishment of peace. I know and partake all the sentiments of the French—I say of the French because their is not one of them who would desire peace at the price of honor."

"It is with regret that I ask of this generous people new sacrifices; but they are commanded by its noblest and dearest interests. It was necessary to recruit my armies by numerous levies; nations cannot treat with security except by displaying their whole strength. An increase of taxes becomes indispensable. What my minister of finance will propose to you is conformable to the system of finance which I have established. We shall meet every demand without a loan, which consumes the future, and without paper money, which is the greatest enemy of social order."

"I am satisfied with the sentiments which my people of Italy have testified towards me on this occasion."

"Denmark and Naples alone have remained faithful to their alliance with me."

"The Republic of the U. States of America continues with success its war with England. I have recognized the neutrality of the nineteen Swiss Cantons."

"Senators, Counsellors of State, Deputies from the Departments of the Legislative Body—You are the natural organs of this throne:—it is for you to give an example of energy, which may recommend our generation to the generations to come. Let them not say of us, "They have sacrificed the best interests of their country! They have acknowledged the laws which England has in vain sought during four centuries, to impose on France!"

"My people cannot fear that the policy of their emperor will ever betray the national glory. On my side, I feel the confidence, that the French will be constantly worthy of themselves and of me!"

After the Speech of his Majesty, the sitting being terminated, his Majesty retired in the midst of acclamations.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

ROTTERDAM, DEC. 9.

The Prince of Orange arrived on Wednesday last, with a few marines. His entry into the Hague was a triumph, and nothing could exceed the delight of its population. The British Ambassador, with a few officers, followed.

DETACHMENT OF RUSSIAN AND PRUSSIAN LIGHT TROOPS HAVE BEEN PUSHED TOWARDS ANTWERP, WHICH IS NOW THE GRAND OBJECT.

ITS CAPTURE MAY BE DIFFICULT; THE WORKS ALREADY STRONG HAVE BEEN LARGELY STRENGTHENED; AND THE CONSEQUENCE ANNEXED TO THE NAME OF THE GRAND DEPOT OF THE NORTH SEA FLEET, WILL MAKE ITS DEFENCE A MATTER OF PECULIAR INTEREST.

THE FORCE OF THIS FLEET APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED IN ENGLAND. IT IS SAID TO CONSIST ONLY OF TWELVE SAIL OF THE LINE AFLOAT, AND SIX,

WITH SIX FRIGATES, ON THE STOCKS. THE SHIPS ARE NOW REMOVED WITHIN THE DOCKS, WHICH ARE CAPABLE OF CONTAINING A NAVY, AND ARE COMPLETELY UNDER THE GUNS OF THE FORTRESS.

THE TEXEL FLEET WILL PROBABLY FALL MORE READILY. VERHEUIL, THE ADMIRAL, RETIRED FROM ON BOARD, AND SHUT HIMSELF UP WITH THE PRINCIPAL FRENCH IN FORT LA SALLE. THE PLACE IS STRONG, AND WILL PROBABLY BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST.

THE UNITED NETHERLANDS MAY BE NOW CONSIDERED FREE.

THE CROWN PRINCE HAS MARCHED BACK ON HIS OWN STEPS.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

ADVICES HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE HAGUE TO THE 22 INSTANT, BUT THEY CONTAIN NO INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE. NONE OF THE STRONG PLACES IN THE POSSESSION OF THE ENEMY HAD FALLEN SINCE THE PREVIOUS ACCOUNTS, NOR HAD THE TEXEL FLEET SURRENDERED. THE FRENCH CONTINUE WITH GREAT ACTIVITY TO STRENGTHEN THE FORTIFICATIONS IN ZEALAND.

THE OPINION WE EXPRESSED YESTERDAY ON BONAPARTE'S SPEECH TO HIS LEGISLATIVE BODY, SEEMS TO HAVE GAINED GROUND, AND THE OMNINUM, WHICH AT ONE PART OF THE DAY ON THURSDAY HAD BEEN RAISED TO EIGHTEEN, WAS IN THE COURSE OF YESTERDAY BELOW FOURTEEN, ALTHOUGH IT AFTERWARDS RECOVERED A LITTLE, AND GOT UP TO FIFTEEN.

THIS REACTION WE IN PART ATTRIBUTE TO THE REVIVED RUMOURS OF THE ADVANTAGES GAINED BY LORD WELLINGTON OVER SOCR, OF WHICH WE HAVE NOT A MOST DISTANT DEGREE OF DOUBT, BUT WHICH WERE AGAIN INTRODUCED ON THE PUBLIC FOR STOCK-JOBBERING PURPOSES, IN A NEW GARB, IT IS TRUE, BUT WITHOUT ANY ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY WHATSOEVER.

WE HAVE FRANKFORT PAPERS, FROM WHICH WE HAVE MADE EXTRACTS. AMONG THEM IS A LETTER FROM BONAPARTE, DATED SO LATE AS THE TENTH ULT., IN WHICH AFTER NOTICING THE ARMY OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN ASSEMBLING AT TURIN, HE STATES HIS DETERMINATION NEVER TO ABANDON ITALY.

THE COMBINED AUSTRIAN AND BAVARIAN ARMY IS IN THE VICINITY OF STRASBURG. A LARGE BODY OF THE ALLIES IS NEAR BASEL.

WE CONTINUE OUR EXTRACTS FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS. SOME OF THE ARTICLES MAY ENTERTAIN, ALTHOUGH NO DIRECT INTELLIGENCE CAN BE GATHERED FROM THEM. BONAPARTE, IT SEEMS, USES EVERY MEANS TO ENFORCE THE BELIEF, THAT THE NEUTRALITY OF SWITZERLAND OUGHT TO BE CONSIDERED NEARLY AS SACRED AS THE TERRITORY OF FRANCE, WHOM MOST VULNERABLE FRONTIER THAT COUNTRY COVERS.

BY THE CADIZ PAPERS, WHICH ARRIVED YESTERDAY, TO THE 4TH INSTANT, WE LEARN, THAT ON THE 29TH NOVEMBER, THE CORTEZ SUSPENDED THEIR SITTINGS IN THE ISLE OF LEON, WHICH ARE TO BE RESUMED IN MADRID ON THE 15TH JANUARY. ALL THE BRANCHES OF THE GOVERNMENT WERE REPORTING FROM CADIZ TO THAT CAPITAL.

"IN THESE WEIGHTY CIRCUMSTANCES, IT WAS MY FIRST THOUGHT TO CALL YOU AROUND ME. MY HEART HAS NOISED FOR THE PRESENCE AND OF THE AFFECTION OF MY SUBJECTS."

"I HAVE NEVER BEEN SEDUCED BY PROSPERITY.—

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;—News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1814.

MR. GALLATIN.

It was said previous to the departure of this gentleman for Europe, that there could not be found a citizen as well qualified as he was, to succeed him in the Treasury Department—indeed, some went so far as to say that the country could not do without Mr. Gallatin. As much as we respected Mr. Gallatin's talents and information, we could never assent to such an opinion. So far from thinking that the nation could not dispense with his services, we believe that there are many men in the U. S. equal to him in every respect that concerns abilities and acquirements.

If there was no person in the U. States fit to be Treasurer but Mr. Gallatin, has not the President been criminal in confining not only this department, but the important department of the navy to ONE PERSON? Yet Mr. Jones appears to direct BOTH departments admirably well.

The government of that country must be dreadfully weak and the people shockingly ignorant and depraved, when the services of ANY ONE person become vitally important. Talents and intelligence should be respected among all nations, and particularly in REPUBLICS—but they should be regarded only as the agents of public utility.

WHEN GEN. WASHINGTON DIED, IT WAS PROPOSED TO BE VOTED IN CONGRESS THAT HIS DEATH HAD CREATED A VACUUM WHICH COULD NOT BE FILLED! THIS WAS AN INSULT ON THOUSANDS OF AS GOOD AND AS WISE MEN AS WASHINGTON;

WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN CONSIDERED AS A VIOLATION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY. IT WAS, HOWEVER, RECOGNIZED THAT THE SERVICES OF ANY ONE PERSON WOULD BE ESSENTIAL TO THE SECURITY OF THE UNION, AND THAT THE COUNTRY COULD NOT DO WITHOUT HIM.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THAT COUNTRY MUST BE DREADFULLY WEAK AND THE PEOPLE SHOCKINGLY IGNORANT AND DEPRIVED, WHEN THE SERVICES OF ANY ONE PERSON BECOME VITALLY IMPORTANT. TALENTS AND INTELLIGENCE SHOULD BE RESPECTED AMONG ALL NATIONS, AND PARTICULARLY IN REPUBLICS—but they should be regarded only as the agents of public utility.

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Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, headache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, and various complaints resulting from improvidence of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases, of the most dangerous kind, and are so various, that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them.

The most common symptoms of its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and joints, hiccups, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

Price \$ 15 cents.

Which has proved, by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable Medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramps and wind in the stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with the pulmonary complaints or disorder of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state will find immediate relief.

Common colds and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS;

(Price two dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swellings and weakness in the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S STOMACHIC BITTERS.

(Price one dollar.)

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c. &c.

For the Fever and Ague, a malady so prevalent throughout the Southern states, and so afflicting to families residing in all low countries, redundant with marshes, lakes, stagnated pools, rivers, &c. &c. these celebrated and universally esteemed Bitters, have surpassed any remedy ever administered, for the relief and cure of that most obstinate oppressor of the human frame; numberless instances of their efficacy have been testified; after the barks, and various other extolled prescriptions failed, they proved successful, to the admiration of those who experienced and witnessed their happy effects.

Dr. ROBERTSON'S INFALLIBLE WORM DESTROYING LOZENGE;

A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families. Price .50 cents.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, pallor of the countenance, at other times flushed of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat, starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swollen belly; great thirst; the urine frothy, and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or colic; pain; an involuntary discharge of saliva, especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitation of the heart; swoonings, cold sweats; palsies, epileptic fits, &c. &c.

Though numerous medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges, they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. DYOTT'S ANTBILIOUS PILLS,

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant fevers.

(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

These Pills, if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce the Yellow Fever, Bilious, Fever, Ague and Fever, Cholic Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestions, Costiveness, Hypochondria & Hysterick complaints, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism and Gout.

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most other purgatives; that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, nor too great excitement, whenever there is a predisposition to a disease, arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits, or a vitiated state of the ile they are sure to relieve.

Dr. DYOTT'S PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder the itch.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Da. DYOTT'S INFALLIBLE TOOTH-ITCH DROPS,

Price 50 cents.

CIRCASSIAN EYE-WATER,

Price 50 cents.

A sovereign remedy for all disorders of the eyes, Price 50 cents.

Dr. TISSOT'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.

(Price one dollar.)

THE BALM OF IBÉRIA.

Extracted from an therian plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, &c. &c.

(Price two dollars.)

THE RESTORATIVE DÉTIFRICE.

For cleaning, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

(Price 50 cents per box.)

Since these invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects—many of whom from the lowest stage of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.

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